

'Ours was a happy sporting life'



Sportmen are known to be particularly lacking spare time, and still you had to find the time to answer the letters!

"We are getting thousands of letters, including from abroad," says Natalya. "People write in to say that our performances bring them joy and help tackle difficulties. Such letters help us too—you know then for whose sake you sacrifice so many things, practising for hours. Sport has taught us to admire things, force yourself to do more than you can, and brought us in touch with very interesting people. Ours was a happy sporting life and we are sorry that the moving day of farewell is here."

Olympic ice dancing champions Natalya Lituchuk and Gennady Karponosov at the editorial office.

Photo by Gennady Dubelkovsky

On December 11 Moscow's Luzhniki Palace of Sport will witness the start of the 10th International Figure-Skating Competition for the Prize offered by the "Moskovskiy Novosti" newspaper published in five languages. The competition, the most representative yet, will draw participants from 16 countries. All the tickets for the closing day have been sold out. The reason is apart from December 13 being the day of exhibition performances, that world, European and Olympic winners Natalya Lituchuk and Gennady Karponosov will make their final appearance in competitive sport with a farewell exhibition programme.

Recently the twice "Moskovskiy Novosti" prize holders visited our editorial office.

Sooner or later every sportsman has to face the "final curtain", quitting a favoured avocation which probably took up the prime of his life, said Natalya Lituchuk. Surely we regret to have to quit, too.

In the course of a decade the figure skaters and their coach Yelena Chalkovskaya put together many fascinating programmes drawing lots of accolades from the audiences. But is there a programme you like most, we asked them.

"Yes, there is," replied Natalya. "even though we used to put our heart and soul into each of them, I speak of the 1978 composition which earned us a world title."

"Very much depends on how you feel while working on a programme," remarks Gennady. "It took us only one precise version, to get the 'raginies' ready. Incidentally, we'll be sure to put it on at our last appearance."

SCHEDULE OF THE INTERNATIONAL FIGURE-SKATING COMPETITION FOR THE 'MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI' PRIZE

MOSCOW, PALACE OF SPORT, LENIN CENTRAL STADIUM

December 9 (Wednesday)

- 9 a.m. Ladies' compulsory figures.
- 6.30 p.m. Competition opening ceremony. Parade of participants.
- Pairs short programme.
- Two compulsory dances.

December 10 (Thursday)

- 9 a.m. Men's compulsory figures.
- 2 p.m. One compulsory and original set pattern dance.
- 6.30 p.m. Ladies' short programme.
- Pairs free skating.

December 11 (Friday)

- 6 p.m. Ladies' free skating.
- Men's short programme.

December 12 (Saturday)

- 2 p.m. Original set pattern dance.
- Exhibition programme by the junior and youth USSR teams.
- 6.30 p.m. Men's free skating.
- Exhibition programme by the junior and youth USSR teams.

December 13 (Sunday)

- 2 p.m. Competition closing ceremony. Parade of participants.
- Exhibition skating.

KARPOV: THE SEARCH TO PERFECT ONE'S GAME IS NEVER-ENDING

An international tournament, to be held in February 1982 in Mar del Plata, Argentina, will be the first such competition Anatoly Karpov will attend after the world title match in Merano. In all, he will probably enter four to six Grandmaster tournaments next year, apart from the world chess Olympiad in Switzerland, the thrice world titlist told Soviet and foreign newsmen in Moscow. Over 200 press, radio and TV journalists gave a warm welcome to Anatoly Karpov, who had shortly before been awarded a high distinction, the Order of Lenin.

Chess is more than just a sport, the world champion said. It also has a creative side and

one can go on seeking ways of perfecting one's game forever.

He further said, under questioning, that it would not be correct to assume that his recent victory had come easier to him than his Debut win of three years ago. "I won by a wide margin," he stressed, but this is not to say that the victory was an easy one—I had to work hard both in preparing for the match and during the event itself. My rival, Karpov said, was both serious and experienced.

Karpov further had high praise for the organizers of the Merano match, who, he emphasized, did their level best to arrange this complex event.

HOPEFULS NAMED

The USSR Presidium of the Ice Hockey Federation has confirmed the range of candidates from whom final selections will be made by coaches Viktor Tkachov and Vladimir Yurzinov to a national line-up for the forthcoming "Izvestia" newspaper tournament. Among them are goalies Tretiyak and Tyzhnykh (CAC), and Myshkin (Moscow Dynamo), defencemen Fetisov, Kasatonov, Babinov and

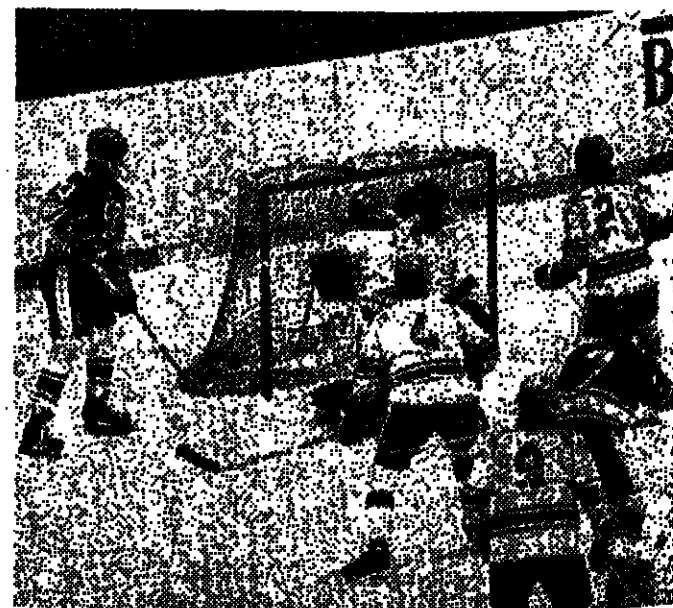
I. Gimayev (CAC), Bilyaletdinov, Vasilyev and Pervukhin (Moscow Dynamo), and Kotlov (Spartak); attackers Nakarov, Larionov, Krutov, Drozdov, Zhilukov and Khomudov (CAC), S. Kapustin, Shepelev, Shalimov and Kozhevnikov (Spartak), V. Golikov, Malisev and Svetlov (Moscow Dynamo), Skvortsov, Kovin and Varnakov (Torpedo). The final line-up will have two goalies and four attacking lines.

TWO SENSATIONS FROM SOKOL

In the second stage of the national ice hockey championship which has just ended, Moscow Dynamo beat the leaders, Central Army Club, 4-1, at Moscow's Luzhniki Palace of Sport. This was CAC's second successive defeat. Illness kept Dyn-

mo's top strikers Malisev and A. Golikov out of the game, while defencemen Pervukhin entered the fray only in the second period.

CAC are still holding on to their lead as Kiev Sokol, which earlier beat them, also defeated Spartak, 4-3, at home.



Moscow Dynamo netting a goal against Central Army Club.

Photo by Gennady Dmitriyev

By air — from Moscow

INFORMATION

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IMPORTANT RESOLUTION

New York. The Soviet Union's policy aimed at reaching positive disarmament agreements and its readiness to talk on the highly critical issues of peace and security are receiving wide backing from the international community. The resolution, "Talks on limiting strategic armaments", urging the continuation and development of the process started by the SALT-1 treaty and the signing of the SALT-2 treaty has been adopted by the First Committee of the UN General Assembly. The committee expressed the hope that these states which signed the treaties would refrain from any actions contrary to the goals of this process.

As is known, the strategic arms limitation process was unilaterally suspended by Washington, which embarked on new programmes to boost armaments in order to win military superiority over the Soviet Union. Shortly before the voting in the First Committee, the US Senate approved the development and manufacture of the new B-1 strategic bomber. The administration is pushing a programme for the development of the MX ballistic intercontinental missile through Congress.

(Continued on page 2)

INDIRA GANDHI CALLS FOR UNITY BETWEEN THE PARTY AND PEOPLE

Delhi. A mass build-up of sophisticated weapons by neighbouring countries and the growth of tension in the Indian Ocean create a serious threat to the security of India, the Indian Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi declared while addressing active members of the Indian National Congress Party in the state of Maharashtra. Under this growing threat of

external aggression, the government is taking appropriate measures keeping its defence capacity to a high level. She stated the importance of unity of the Party and the people, especially now that internal and external forces of reaction have increased. She has called on the armed forces to be ready to repel any opposing forces that may intrude across India's borders.

USAF LAYS CLAIMS TO SHUTTLE

New York. The Pentagon is planning to monopolize the Shuttle space programme. Speaking at the National Space Club Under Secretary of the Air Force Edward Aldridge charged that NASA could not control the programme and urged the formation of a special space command for monitoring all services

engaged in the launching of satellites and spacecrafts of the Shuttle series. He also suggested that an extra four stations should be launched into the earth's orbit and that a new Block-2 Shuttle for putting more payloads and accomplishing more operations in space be developed.

THE EEC IS NOT HELPING TURKEY

Ankara. The newspaper "Göneyim" claims that the EEC policies towards Turkey are unjust. Over the past decade, Turkey has exported to the EEC countries goods worth only nine billion dollars, while importing more than twenty billion dollars of West European goods. According to the newspaper, this situation arises due to the

West, who flood Turkish markets with inexpensive goods already produced in the country. At the same time, the Common Market restricts Turkish imports violating previous agreements; this was the case with textile and agricultural products. All this creates an unbalancing effect on Turkey's trade and seriously affects the country's economic interests.

LABOUR IN MEMORY OF MOMENTOUS DEED

On December 5, millions of Muscovites attended a citywide Komsomolskiy Subbotnik day of voluntary unpaid labour in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the defeat of fascist troops at the approaches to Moscow.

The subbotniks have a remarkable history—82 years ago, in April 1919, 13 Moscow railwaymen worked one Saturday voluntarily and without pay, putting three steam engines into good repair. Their initiative started off a whole tradition—to work unpaid on one Saturday in April, in honour of Lenin's birthday.

This year Muscovites put in a day's work in honour of the defenders of Moscow. Similar subbotniks were held in some other Soviet cities and towns.

FACTS and EVENTS

Joint Egyptian-American manoeuvres are being held West of Khartoum in the Sudan with paratroopers from the two countries taking part, reports the "Al-Ahram" Cairo newspaper.

Significantly, the manoeuvres coincide with the Bright Star exercise in the Middle East. Of late, Washington has been attaching considerable importance to the Sudan in view of its plans to increase the American military presence in the area. President of the Sudan has said that he is willing to provide the United States with "military facilities".

In his message to Eduardo dos Santos, President of Angola, Zambia's President K. Kaunda was sharply critical of the racist South African Republic, which recently carried out an attack on a refinery in Luanda. The president's message emphasized that the sabotage was indicative of the racist's never-ending attempts to undermine the Angolan economy.

Ultra-rightwing terror is being stepped up in Salvador.

In the photo: a victim of the terror.

'To all people of goodwill'

"We, the representatives of universities with age-old humanitarian traditions, realise our great responsibility for bringing up the generation in the spirit of humanitarianism and friendship among nations. We consider it our duty to actively work for the triumph of reason and for peace on the planet." These words were heard in an appeal to the international scientific community, to student youth, and all people of goodwill. It was delivered in Moscow by participants in the conference of rectors of co-operating universities for the socialist countries. Delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia attended the conference.

The meeting devoted itself to promoting further cooperation in higher education. It outlined the basic ways for enhancing the role of universities as educational research centres, for utilizing more effectively every country's scientific potential in solving major socio-economic and scientific and technical problems.

FIGURE-SKATING HIGHLIGHT DRAWS NEAR

The 10th International "Moskovskiy Novosti" figure skating tournament is to get under way at Moscow's Palace of Sport in Luzhniki on December 9, with entrants from the USSR, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Finland, the GDR, Britain, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Holland, Poland and Yugoslavia all vying to clinch for the top prize, "The Crystal Skate", made at the world-famous Dyakovo crystal works and designed by Mikhail Kizlov.

The tournament's well-packed programme, rounds off a series of autumnal training contests on the eve of the national and European championships, hence the great interest shown in it.

All national Soviet papers, the ARN news agency, TASS, the Radio and TV, as well as leading foreign newspapers and agencies, and TV radio and film (Continued on page 8)



Last minute rehearsal. Lyudmila Pakhomova, Olympic title holder and Soviet National coach, and members of the Japanese Asahi TV team, covering the tournament, which Yelena Batanova and Alexei Solovov, the world's best junior pair, began. Young figure-skaters included all participants in the tournament, eagerly looking forward to the Olympics-84. Alexander Zaitsev, now Deputy Head of the Department of Winter Sports at the USSR Sports Committee, said that at this tournament one can see the "outlook of future Olympic programmes". Photo by Boris Kaufman



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"Moscow News" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea

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U.S.-PAKISTANI DEAL THROUGH

Islamabad. The USA and Pakistan have signed an agreement in Washington on delivery of 40 latest F-16 fighter-bombers, the first squadron of which will be transferred to the Pakistani Air Force until next October.

Apart from the F-16s, Pakistan will get 40 US self-propelled 155-mm howitzers. The warplanes are added to a stupendous

military economic aid deal with Pakistan which will reach 3,200 million dollars in the next five years.

In its turn the Islamabad regime has agreed, under pressure from Washington, to make its territory available for training by the "rapid deployment force", turning it into a bridgehead for incursions against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

CANADA TO HAVE NEW CONSTITUTION

Ottawa. The House of Commons of the Canadian parliament has approved the draft constitution proposed by Pierre Trudeau's government by a large majority—241 out of the 270 delegates representing the three main political parties in parliament voted in favour.

The constitution is to replace the British North America Act

which still remains Canada's fundamental law. The House of Commons has also agreed to Trudeau's proposal that following the vote in the Senate, Britain should be requested to cancel the act as a British law.

On receiving a reply from Britain, Canada will officially announce that its first national constitution has become law.

Billions for the Pentagon

Washington. The US Senate has voted in favour of increasing military expenditure at the expense of social public needs.

Whereas last month the representatives okayed a military budget of 197.5 billion dollars, representing a 25 billion increase over last year's budget the Senate voted by 84 votes to five in favour of a 208.6 billion dollar budget for the Pentagon, which was even more than had been requested by the government. The approved budget now

exceeds by 37.3 billion dollars, or to a 22 per cent that of the previous fiscal year.

Like their Republican colleagues, many Democratic Senators have also supported the key elements President Reagan's programme, announced last October to build up the American strategic arsenal. Their approval has extended to the B1 bomber and the MX missiles which are to cost the taxpayer at least 150 billion dollars over the next six years.

JANA denies sending assassination squads

Tripoli. The Libyan News Agency, JANA, has vigorously denied rumours that were spread in the United States that "Libyan terrorists" infiltrated America aiming to assassinate

top officials of the US administration. JANA reports that these American allegations are groundless lies, and that they are evidence of the terrorist nature of American policies towards Libya.



Of course, all our bombs, warheads and missiles are hidden from Russian eyes. So reliably, in fact, that I forgot where they are. Drawing by Vsevolod Arsenyev

CIA GETS NEW POWERS

Washington. Ronald Reagan has signed a presidential decree, extending the authority of the CIA and other special services. The CIA and the FBI are allowed to tap private telephone conversations legally rather than covertly as it did before. The two agencies are also authorized to open private letters and

search homes. The decree sanctions the right of agents to infiltrate public organizations in order to gather compromising material.

The administration's decision also enables the CIA to keep an eye on Americans travelling abroad.

Multinational Sinai force

Washington. The US administration is hastily constructing a "multinational peace-keeping force" for the Sinai. The US State Department has circulated a joint American-Israeli statement declaring that four NATO members—Britain, France, Italy, and Holland—have agreed to take part in the force.

A State Department spokesman said the agreement was coordinated during the recent Washington talks between US State Secretary Haig and Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir. He further stated that Egypt, the third partner in the Camp David agreement, was informed of the results of these talks and the decision was then formulated.

Important resolution

(Continued from page 1)

Rejecting this policy, the First Committee issued a resolution urging the USA and the Soviet Union to continue talks in line with the principle of parity and equal security and aimed at reaching agreements envisaging substantive cuts in and significant qualitative limitations of strategic weapons. The document also expresses the hope that the Soviet-American talks started in Geneva will help strengthen stability and international security.

Indicative of the hopes of a wide range of UN members for the achievement of constructive results in the disarmament field is the fact that the draft resolution was put forward by states representing all the crucial areas of the world—Algeria, Bangladesh, Congo, Mexico, Cuba, Sweden and Yugoslavia.

Israel threatens Libya

Paris. Israel is attempting to involve African countries in its plans of aggression against Libya. Addressing the Israeli parliament, M. Vilner, General Secretary of the Israeli Communist Party's Central Committee, said that Tel Aviv had offered two African countries the aid of its Air Force in attacking Libya.

This offer was advanced during the recent secret tour of several African countries, including South Africa by Minister of Defence A. Sharon.

The island for illegal immigrants

Jakarta. The Indonesian government will allot an island especially for the resettlement of illegal immigrants of Chinese origins. This was revealed in parliament by Procurator General Irfan Saleh.

Peking has lately become more active in infiltrating its agents into South-East Asian countries. Thus, the courts of Indonesia now must consider the cases of about 1,500 Chinese citizens who penetrated the country with fake documents.

An enormous rally for peace took place in Athens. Thousands of marchers have arrived from all over Greece, including the port of Piraeus and the areas of Ellinikon and Ilisia. Incidentally the latter are areas in which US bases are located. The marchers demanded the removal of American military bases from Greece and that new American nuclear missiles should be banned from Europe.



FACTS and EVENTS

© The staff members of the National Narcotics Control Council of Bolivia have confiscated 102 kg of cocaine in Santa Cruz. On the black market this drug fetches more than five million dollars. About 30 smugglers possessing far-distinct radio equipment and fire arms, used armed resistance against police arrest. Four policemen were wounded. The smugglers admitted that the cocaine was meant for shipment to the USA, Colombia and Chile.

American servicemen rampage in Japan

Tokyo. Police in Japan have arrested four American soldiers from a US air base for robbing a local Japanese. Although the men are now under arrest, there can be no certainty about their sentence. This is due to the terms of the so-called security treaty between the two countries that will not allow Japanese courts jurisdiction over American servicemen in Japan.

Incidentally American servicemen have committed 150 thousand different crimes since they first arrived in Japan.

NIGERIA COMBATS DISEASES

Lagos. The Nigerian government has launched a large-scale campaign against infectious diseases. Inoculations to prevent whooping cough and measles for children between the ages of six months and four years are now being issued in florid, the administrative centre for the Kwara state. In the state of Bauchi, an outbreak of epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis has been localized thanks to timely inoculations during the period of late January to September. Other vaccinations carried out over the same months were designed to prevent diphtheria, cholera and paratyphoid fever.

RADIOACTIVE WASTE DUMPED OFF IRISH COAST

Dublin. Britain and some other Western countries are dumping their radioactive waste in waters off the Irish coast. According to Irish MP, P. Flynn, Britain has dumped more than 12 thousand tonnes of such waste on the seabed in the past few months. 130 thousand tonnes of radioactive waste have been deposited there to date.

WARNING TO ALL SMOKERS!

Experts from the Swiss national research fund have published the results of their studies on the influence of smoking on the human organism. Stating that approximately a third of the country's population are smokers, the experts warn that a person who smokes two packs of cigarettes a day reduces his life by nearly eight years. According to statistics, in 1976 alone, smoking caused the death of 4,000 people, whereas 3,000 Swiss citizens became invalids due to a misuse of tobacco.

DOES SEA KALE CURE?

Japanese Professor, Ichiro Yamamoto believes the sea kale Kombu can be effective in the prevention and treatment of cancer.



Programming, the computer-aided planning of production, and space communications are questions tackled by staff members of the Sofia Institute of Electronics at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. Here work is undertaken concerning the introduction of electronics to various spheres of life. In the photo staff members at the institute are testing instruments used in radar systems.

OF INTEREST

THE LEANING TOWER OF PISA IS FALLING. OR IS IT?

The famous Leaning Tower of Pisa, in Italy, has been on the verge of collapse for more than 700 years. Yet it is wrong to assume that it will never fall, or that it is impossible to regulate the level of these subterranean waters, and therefore ease existing pressure on the tower's foundations. The Italian parliament has already allocated 15,000 million lire for this work, but, to date, no practical measures have been taken. Let us hope progress will not take too long.

lower, in its present state, will only stand for another 30-40 years.

The Leaning Tower's annual decline of 1.25 mm is due to fluctuations in the level of subsoil waters. Experts of the International commission, working on this problem have recommended the installation of an electrically driven pump beneath the tower. It would then be possible to regulate the level of these subterranean waters, and therefore ease existing pressure on the tower's foundations. The Italian parliament has already allocated 15,000 million lire for this work, but, to date, no practical measures have been taken. Let us hope progress will not take too long.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

NO TO NUCLEAR THREAT

It was only most recently that having convinced themselves of the strength of the rapidly mounting massive antiwar movement all over the world, above all in Europe, they in the USA began talking of the desirability of a reduction of nuclear weapons and their consent to hold talks on this subject, Yuri Zhukov writes in PRAVDA. It goes without saying, he points out, that such a turn would be really meaningful, and all the peace forces will attentively follow, in particular, the course of the talks, on nuclear means in Europe which resumed in Geneva. But the peoples of the world have no right to forget that the programmes for the production of ever new types of nuclear weapons, which have been, a short time ago announced by the US president, remain in force. Also remains in force his decision to spend 1,500 billion dollars on military preparations within the next five years.

Hence, the observer stresses, the First Committee of the UN General Assembly adopted on November 20 by an overwhelming majority vote the Soviet-sponsored declaration on the prevention of nuclear holocaust.

A TEST OF SINCERITY

One can hardly have any ground to expect a miracle from the negotiations that have begun in Geneva. But we would like the negotiations to be successful. The Soviet Union will do and has to a considerable extent done everything for that, writes Vitaly Kobayev in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. We attend the negotiations not to gloat over obvious blunders of US diplomacy or seek any unilateral advantage, the author says. The USSR is ready for compromises, for a search of balanced, just decisions acceptable to both sides. The concrete, realistic and honest proposals which were advanced by Leonid Brezhnev in his speech in Bonn last month provide a firm basis for the adoption of such decisions. A sincere striving to reach agreement—this is what is behind the four proposals formulated by the Soviet leader. They open the way to a really free option, to a situation when there would be no nuclear weapons in Europe.

USA AND ISRAEL CONSOLIDATE ANTI-ARAB ALLIANCE

In Washington, the American and Israeli Defence Ministers have signed a "memorandum" on mutual understanding in matters of strategic cooperation, writes B. Shabayev in the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA newspaper.

"Mutual understanding" between Washington and Tel Aviv has been in existence for some time. The United States, after all, has been giving its closest friend and most reliable ally constant help on an increasing scale.

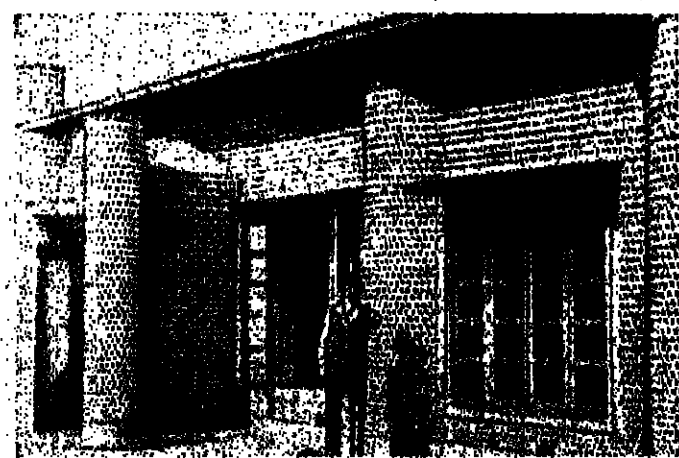
It has given active encouragement to the Israelis to commit more and more acts of aggression against the Arabs. And Israel receives a constant flow of modern weapons to the tune of three thousand dollars a year from the United States.

"The memorandum" provides for the setting up of a "coordination council" to deal with specific matters involved in strategic cooperation, for instance, the planning and conduct of joint military manoeuvres, the deployment in Israel of heavy American weapons, and the use of Israeli bases by the "rapid deployment force". It in effect represents the accomplishment of plans conceived long ago for a practically complete "military integration" of Israel and the United States and for the transformation of the Israeli armed forces, military bases and ammunition depots into an extension of the American military machine directed against national liberation movement in the Arab world.

ARMENIAN PEOPLE'S DESTINY

A collection, "Facts, Reported by Turkish Armenians", issued in Turkey not only in the Turkish but also in the English and French languages, shows that the falsifying literature is published at a rapid pace, the weekly NEW TIMES writes in its issue of December 4.

The article says that the authors of the collection cite evidence furnished by Armenians themselves, residents of Turkey, to prove that there was no genocide when the wholesale manhandling and physical extermination of the Armenian population in Turkey began on April 24, 1915. The weekly quotes numerous documentary evidence refuting these lying statements, specifically, excerpts from witness testimony by Mustafa Kemal (Ataturk), the future founder of the Turkish republic, given at a military tribunal in Istanbul in February-July 1918, in the case of the former ruler of Turkey. The Great October Socialist Revolution of 1917 in Russia played a decisive part in the historic turn in the destinies of the Armenian people, the weekly goes on to say.



Japanese exhibit considerable ingenuity in solving their housing problem. Katsunori Oribe, 72, from a small town in the Gifu prefecture, has built himself a house out of 230 thousand bottles.

VIEWPOINT

M. ASIN

Friendship with Africa Chinese style

Peking has always been unflinching with its high-sounding declarations of "sincere friendship" and "solidarity" with the African peoples and its "unreserved support" for their aspirations for national independence and progress. Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua was also most generous with such assurances as he toured Nigeria, Guinea, Mali, Senegal and Ghana late this November.

Regrettably, Peking words are far from always matching its actions. Which is why, listening to the Chinese minister, the Nigerians could not help recoiling how, only a decade ago China gave overt backing and arms to the Biafra separatists.

Naturally enough, the Chinese leaders would like the Africans to forget about some of their shameful deeds. China is now pretending that its support for subversive groupings was but an awkward slip-up of the former Chinese leadership, a temporary episode in the country's politics. There is evidence, however, to show that China is conducting the same hostile policies and using the same techniques against Angola. Together with their "colleagues" in the CIA and South African intelligence

services, Chinese instructors are training armed gangs in occupied Namibia for operations inside Angola. The imperialists, racists, and Maoists, wrote the Senegalese "Observateur Africain", would like to see a pro-imperialist, pro-neocolonialist regime in Angola, they like to prevent developments in Angola as a civil war, while what is in fact taking place there now is a fight against foreign intervention, involving the CIA, South Africa and China.

But Peking's collaboration with imperialism in the undeclared war against Angola should come as no surprise, since the Peking leadership has on many occasions openly approved of the punitive actions taken by Western powers against the national liberation movement in Africa.

That Peking is working closely with South African racists is also an open secret—China has long maintained very busy secret links with Pretoria. Bilateral trade, wrote the South African "Sunday Times", is developing vigorously and precipitantly not unlike the exploitation of Chinese mercenaries. South Africa is China's second biggest export mar-

ket in Africa. A recent "Washington Post" article stressed that China is supplying South Africa, via proxy firms, with enriched uranium used in the manufacture of nuclear bombs. Hence, the paper continues, Peking could become an unpredictable element in the nuclear weapons non-proliferation drive by creating difficulties in it. In a statement on the issue a Chinese spokesman actually admitted that his country was delivering enriched uranium to South Africa. The rationale behind the Chinese "denial" amounted to the principle "trade is trade".

It is precisely the scramble for profits that explains China's disparaging attitude towards African communist attempts to set up an economic boycott of South Africa. Further evidence of this is the Chinese trade and economic policy towards its African partners, as a result of which the latter always find themselves heavily in the red since Chinese exports normally exceed by two to three times the volume of Chinese imports. In other words, China is actively pumping hard currency out of Africa. In addition, Chinese ac-

ports impede the progress of national industry and sometimes ruin local business.

China seeks to camouflage its financial blood-letting of Africa by promises of economic "aid". Figures cited by foreign experts, indicate, however, that only 25 to 30 per cent of Chinese commitments are completed on schedule. Of 380 projects promised only 90 were built and these were mostly small-scale ventures to maintain China's prestige. There are estimates indicating that the volume of Chinese "aid" is several times smaller than the money China is pumping out of the recipient countries through unequal trade.

Recently China's economic cooperation with African countries lost much of its momentum. This can be explained, apart from China's domestic economic problems, by the patent priority given to political over economic matters. Africa is now seen by Peking as a proving range for testing out, together with Washington, a global strategy, with Peking acting as the junior partner in efforts to undermine the national liberation movement and to completely subjugate the African nations to Western political and economic dictation. While Huang Hua was lavishing assurances of "friendship" on his African audience, Washington was playing off the anti-imperialist, ringleader of the anti-popular UNITA grouping. A large American big business delegation is touring the continent assessing prospects for US investments there. This is no mere coincidence. The Peking and Washington's "parallel interests" are increasingly reaching out to Africa and this promises nothing good to its peoples.

Round the Soviet Union

STUDENTS OF THE TBILISI TECHNICAL SCHOOL HAVE BEEN GIVEN THE EXACTING TASK OF RESTORING ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS. They are now busy restoring Shio-Ugve, the sixth-century Georgian monastery. Under the guidance of experienced teachers from the Georgian Art Academy they are reconstructing the refectory, bell tower, and chapel with mural paintings.

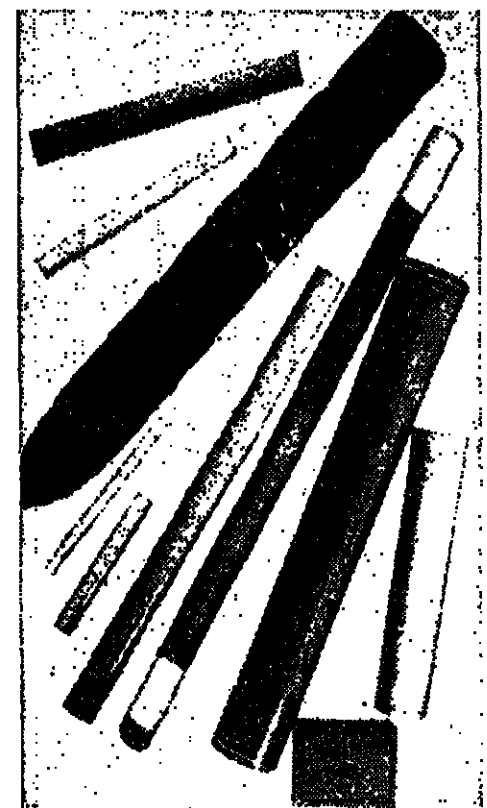
A MASTER PLAN FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE CHUKCHI-ESKIMO VILLAGES ALONG THE BERING SEA COAST HAS BEEN DRAWN UP BY MOSCOW ARCHITECTS. It envisages the construction of two or four-room cottages. The architects took into account the inhabitants' century-old trades and designed the cottages with areas specifically for the storing of fishing and hunting gear and for pursuing crafts like bone carving and sewing fur clothes and foot-wear.

THE SECOND UNIT OF THE CHEBOKSARY HYDROPOWER STATION COMPLETING THE VOLGA POWER CHAIN HAS COME INTO OPERATION. When all 18 units of the Cheboksary station have come into service its total capacity will reach 1,400,000 kW. The station will generate daily 3,300 million kWh. The dam will support a rail and a motorway spanning the Volga in the shortest possible way.

AN EXHIBITION OF CLOTHES OF THE LATE 19TH-EARLY 20TH CENTURIES HAS OPENED IN THE LOCAL LORE AND HISTORY MUSEUM OF THE TOWN OF YURYEVETS IN THE CENTRAL RUSSIAN FEDERATION. All its objects are gifts from the local residents. On display are sarafans made of calico and brown holland, kerchiefs of homespun linen and simple skirts of mauling, fur-trimmed boots, and best shoes which are now a real rarity.

SAPPHIRE PLANTATION

Is it possible to assess the distance between the Earth and the Moon with an accuracy of up to one metre? How much time is required to grow a synthetic ruby? Both these questions, however dissimilar they may seem, can be answered at the Institute of Crystallography, USSR Academy of Sciences.



Grown ruby crystals.



Academician Nikolai Belov, head of the X-ray laboratory.

A layman will be surprised to learn how many uses crystals can now be put to. Sure they are utilized in physics, chemistry, metallurgy, molecular biology, biophysics, mathematics... A specialist, however, will smile at hearing this enumeration—because the range of their use is much wider than this. A crystal lies at the heart of a laser as it lies at the heart of electronic and computer technology. It is crystals that make watches work. Crystals have peeped into outer space and have seen a lot. Laser beams have helped determine the distance between the Earth and its natural satellite up to several centimetres. Liquid crystals facilitate the early diagnosis of certain diseases.

Scientists at the Institute grow crystals in special installations. Each time they learn more about how to make them with pre-set properties and how to control their growth. The bigger the crystal, the greater the amount of parts that can be made from them. Giant crystals can be over 20 cm long. Crystals grown in water solutions are kept in their "plantations" for about six months, growing by up to 0.1 cubic mm every day. Rubies grow faster—they "mature" in about two to three days. Sapphires which, thanks to their refractory qualities, can be used in large-scale integrated circuits, take about the same length of time.

The institute is now working on the introduction of electronics into crystal growing.

Arctic

cross-country vehicle

The Murmansk ship-building yard has embarked on the commercial production of floating tractors, which have been thoroughly tested and highly praised by seamen and polar researchers.

Due to shallow water, cargo ships carrying stores for the personnel wintering at the polar research stations on the Arctic islands find it difficult to off-load their cargoes. The tractor, which combines the floating ability of the launch and the high cross-country capacity and power of the prime-mover, enables cargoes to be unloaded in any conditions.

Moscow builders in Tashkent

Moscow builders are at work in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, helping their Uzbek friends to overcome the consequences of the 1980 Nazarbek earthquake as quickly as possible. A residential area, designed in Moscow, is now being built in the city centre. In two years' time 10-storey houses will appear in the district. On the ground floor will be shops and public amenity workshops. Traffic will be banned. A tunnel will be built to supply the shops and cafes. In the yards will be children's playgrounds.

It will take two years to complete the new district.

Sheep off to winter pasture in Karakum

The transfer of sheep over distances of hundreds of kilometres to their winter pastures in Karakum has ended in Turkmenia. Trucks carrying fodder followed in the wake of the flocks. Hundreds of heated stables have been built for the sheep over the summer in the Karakum desert and delivery of fodder continues.

Some believe that it is very difficult to stop it. There are different motives that made a person smoke. Some get pleasure from playing with a cigarette, others smoke to keep up campaign and control other people. Some resort to smoking from time to time in search of additional stimulant or, on the contrary, a tranquilizer.

80-70 per cent of smokers can stop smoking by their own will. Only 30 per cent of smokers reveal a genuine dependence on tobacco, and it is really difficult for them to give it up. Such people should be helped by those around them and relatives.

ARTISTIC DIRECTION WORKSHOP

Every year a group of young artistic directors graduate from the State Institute of Dramatic Art in Moscow. The Shchukin Drama School trains theatre directors for amateur companies and some of them, eventually, reach professional stages. One of these specialists, asks Evgeny Yu. Smelkov in the newspaper MOSKOVSKY KOMSOLOLET. Not in Moscow, although the most talented could readily find employment in Moscow where the shortage of young artistic directors has been rather acute for some time.

How is one to know exactly whether a graduate has talent for artistic direction, or not? More often, the talent for artistic direction, or not? More often, the graduates perform their graduation productions away from Moscow. However, if periodically one or two more experienced directors had the opportunity to see their productions, they would be faced with a series of disadvantages. Costing problems are paramount, as suitable actors may not be available when the director arrives. The choice of the play also presents a problem—the young artistic director must choose according to the repertoire of the company rather than his own preferences.

Yet, the critic continues, almost all theatres in Moscow have so-called intermittent stages, which are not occupied every day, and, consequently, can provide an opportunity for the beginning artistic directors to try their skills and here perhaps mount their graduation productions. The critic adds that members of Moscow companies are not overburdened with roles and young artistic directors training in Moscow get to know the local companies, and would definitely incur no trouble in casting suitable members.

HEART SURGERY MAKES HEADWAY

At a recent All-Union conference on cardiovascular disease it was noted that surgeons in this country perform highly complicated operations on the heart and its vessels, and that they have introduced many new and original methods of cardiovascular surgery, writes Academician Vladimir Barukov, in PRAVDA, who is himself a prominent surgeon.

The present level of cardiac surgery enables patients, who until recently were hopeless cases, to be cured.

Academician Barukov recounts how Soviet surgeons have found ways of saving patients prone to heart attacks, and those suffering from stenocardia, and ischaemic disease.

Inborn heart disease is one of the main causes of infant mortality in babies in the first year of their lives. Statistics shows that every year, more than 30 thousand babies in this country are born with this ailment. More than half of these babies can be saved by modern cardiac surgery by means of emergency operations when they are between three to six months old.

Cardiologists have made considerable progress in the treatment of all forms of irregular heartbeat. To date 500 such operations have been performed throughout the world.

The author points out that most discoveries in medical science have been made in centres specializing in surgical treatment. He argues the case for such centres to be set up, concentrating specialists in the same field and sophisticated modern instruments the effective use of which greatly expand medical possibilities.

WHY DO THEY SMOKE?

Last year the World Day of Health was held under the motto: "Smoking or Health—Choose Yourself!" Nevertheless, many people choose cigarettes. Why so, asks Prof N. Nazir in the magazine ZDOROVYE.

The attractive force of the habit and imitation is too great. And besides, some of the smokers are sure that since their organism has got accustomed to tobacco smoke, they may only harm their health by giving up smoking.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

MERCHANT MARINE IN THE NEXT FIVE YEARS

There is a constant growth in the share of domestic and international cargo traffic, carried by the merchant marine, which is a major element in the unified Soviet transport system, writes Timofei Guzhenko, Minister of the Merchant Marine of the USSR, in IZVESTIA. At present Soviet ships call at 1,300 ports in over 120 countries.

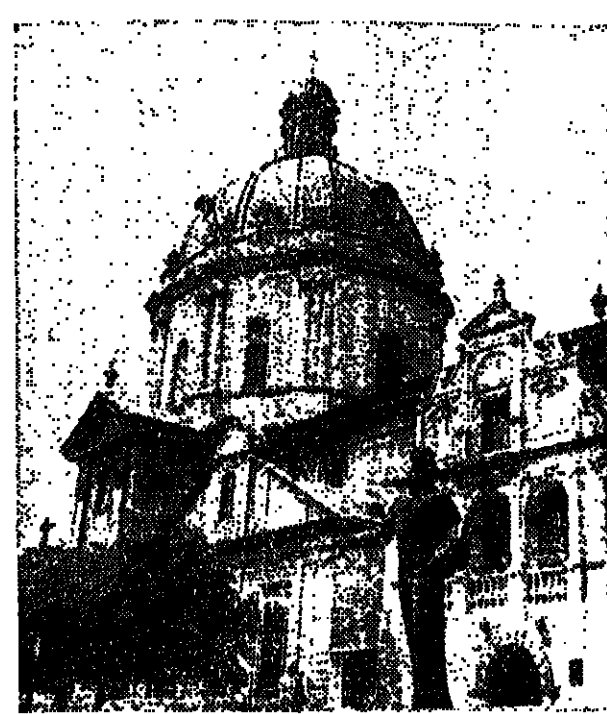
The merchant marine and its on-shore facilities are being developed in accordance with the current five-year plan. By 1985, the tonnage of the fleet will have increased by a mere 3.8 per cent to reach 10.2 million tonnes, but there will be a considerable improvement in its technical and economic performance.

During this period our merchant marine will be provided with about 250 major ships, mostly specialized ones, including roll-in-roll-out ships, container carriers, ferries, refrigerated ships, timber carriers and tankers; new passenger ships and hydrofoils and pleasure boats for coastal trips are among these. Marine services for the Extreme North and the Far East, featuring high development rates, are in the centre of attention. The Arctic fleet is to be reinforced by 28 cargo ships with an ice-breaking capacity, thus making possible a more intensive, year-round navigation along the North Sea Route. We have decided to start building the world's first nuclear powered ship of the IASB class for ice-packed water and another nuclear icebreaker, the "Rosita".

Timofei Guzhenko emphasizes the large scale of the improvements in the on-shore facilities. The ports will have greater throughput and will be provided with better access. The fleet is to have a more advanced repair and maintenance technology.

This development programme is aimed at cutting down on ship handling time and at speeding up cargo and passenger traffic.

Places to visit



18th-century Royal Arsenal.



The multi-volume edition, "Best Cities of the World", was published in Europe nearly 400 years ago. In one of the books in the series is an engraving giving a general view of Lvov. Founded by Prince Danil of Galicia in the 13th century at a crossroads of important routes from Europe to Asia, Lvov has seen many major events.

Today the old buildings in Lvov have been declared protected monuments. Indeed, a whole section of the city, complete with streets, squares and residential quarters, has been declared a protected area. In nearly 1,000 buildings in the area people live or work in offices.

Cast-iron plaques on the walls give the dates (15th, 16th or 17th centuries) that the buildings went up. There is a remarkable mixture of styles—from pure Gothic to pure baroque. A maze of balconies and plaster work towers over the old paving stones, while the street names, for instance, Tinmakers Street, Stone-



Dominican cathedral. 1740-1764.

masses Street, provide us with a link with the men who built the town in days gone by.

Photos by Galina Kiseleva

GIFT TO HELSINKI UNIVERSITY

The library of the USSR Academy of Sciences in Leningrad has donated a collection of books, numbering more than 800 periodicals and monographs in various branches of science, to the Slav book fund of Helsinki University. This is in exchange for a gift of books from the personal library of Russian scientist and 18th-century writer

Mikhail Lomonosov, presented to the Academy by Finland in 1977.

In accordance with the wishes of the Finns, the books include works by Lenin, research papers of St Petersburg, Moscow and Kiev Universities, dictionaries in the languages of the minority populations of the North and collections of statistics.

OF INTEREST

The church that travelled

The 17th-century wooden structure of Our Lady Church was transported two hundred kilometres, reaching its final destination at the ethnography museum of Khokhlovka village, near Perm.

The church originally came from the village of Yakharevo. Archive documents helped establish the exact date it was built—1694. Specialists carefully disassembled the building, numbered the crumbling 300-year-old logs and sent them off on a long

journey. Then the most complicated part of the work began—reassembly. For several months the logs, as well as their carvings, being the size.

The Khokhlovka museum, has been open for just over a year. Streets of old settlements have been reconstructed here, beehives and the articles of worship used by the inhabitants of the Kama area are also on view.

Science and technology

PURE AIR IN THE CITIES

Despite the growth of industrial output and the motor pool of the Byelorussian capital, the level of air pollution in this region is not increasing. According to the experts in the future the amount of pollution around Minsk will in fact be reduced. This tendency will be the result of a calculated plan aiming to control exhaust smoke emitted from industries.

Cooperation between the scientists and production workers of Minsk, concerning this issue, aroused the interest of those taking part in the All-Union seminar of hydrometeorologists and ecologists, which closed in Minsk. Specialists from 60 Soviet cities shared their experience of working out scientifically sound standards for measuring air pollution, caused by exhaust fumes. They aimed to develop improved devices such as gas analyzers. This will be the initial impetus needed for the future

introduction of advanced processes for purifying and utilizing industrial waste.

USES OF HOLOGRAPHY IN INDUSTRY

Scientists from Kharkov University have suggested that holography might be introduced into the radio industry. This method of controlling the quality of printed-circuit cards and micro-circuits, which has been developed by them, is much more effective than the traditional method under which the surface of these miniature items has to be examined under microscope.

By comparing the space image of the sample under examination with the standard image, defects are revealed and any crack or rough surface is clearly visible. By making use of this method it is possible to determine the kind of defect, its location and size with an accuracy of tenth fractions of a micron. The possibility of a mistake is to all intents and purposes practically ruled out.

The introduction of this new control method into industry is now under way.

HUNTING SEASON GETS OFF TO GOOD START

Hunter Nikolai Leontyev, from the Chumukin state farm, shot the first lot of rabbits at the start of the year's hunting season. Hundreds of hunters have set off for the large in search of ermine, squirrel, fox and other

valuable fur-producing animals. Equipped with complete sets of hunting equipment, ammunition and food, many also have Buran snowmobiles. From their hunting lodges, they keep in touch with the base by radio.

ECOLOGY OF MINER'S CITY

Air over Donetsk, the centre of the oldest coal-bearing area of the USSR, became cleaner. This conclusion has been drawn by scientists and medical specialists. This is the result of the realization of a programme worked out by the city Soviet to improve the environment. A system to utilize production gas wastes has been brought into operation at the coke plant.

Donetsk dendrologists have been the first in the world to introduce into practice the planting trees and shrubs on mine waste piles. Already tens of former waste piles have been

turned into picturesque hills which have given an original inimitable aspect to the landscape of the industrial centre. Having allotted a half of its territory to plants, the miners' city-orchard accounts for two or three times as much ozone per capita as London, Paris or New York.

The successes of the city authorities and scientists in the field of environmental protection have been marked by the UNESCO which has recognized Donetsk to be the most clean and well-appointed city among the industrial centres of the world.

TO THE MEMORY OF BERING



The monument to Vitus Bering, sponsored by the Kommandorskiye Islands' residents and the seamen of the Pacific.

The 300th birthday anniversary of the famous navigator and officer in the Russian Navy, Vitus Bering, was marked at the general meeting of the USSR Geographic Society. Outstanding scientists and researchers presented new facts about the expedition, which resulted in the discovery of the strait subsequently named after Bering.

An enormous exhibition is timed to coincide with the anniversary date. It will trace the discovery of V. Bering's expedition, as recorded in the Russian scientific periodicals of the 18th century. The exhibition also includes a model of an expedition ship, an unusual marine experiment, entitled the physical modelling of the first and second Kamchatka expeditions by the modern sailing yachts "Vityaz" and "Chukotka".

VIEWPOINT

Soviet trade unions: protection means care

Alexei VIKTOROV, Secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions

In any state, one of the main tasks of trade unions is to protect the rights and interests of the working people. However, Soviet trade unions have their own distinguishing features. We organize our activities in a different way than do the trade unions of capitalist countries. First of all, trade unions under socialism protect workers not from the arbitrary behaviour of monopolies, but from red-tape, and from infringements on the rights of working people by some managers. Trade unions carry out this work backed up by the state and by the force of Soviet law.

Trade union "protection" is not confined to combatting these wrongs. It is also expressed in all-embracing concern for social and daily needs and for the material and spiritual welfare of the working people. Together with government agencies and management, our trade unions revise wage rates, introduce pay increases or incentives, and solve all arguments over employment or dismissals. In addition, trade unions make sure that labour legislation and safety rules are observed in industry; they arrange preventive, sanatorium and resort treatment, recreation and recuperation for working people, manage their social insurance schemes, etc.

In a word, "protection" in a socialist society does not amount to wresting concessions from management or the state as a whole, as is characteristic of trade union activity in Western countries. In order to accomplish its tasks, the Soviet trade unions make full use of their rights and authority and of the scope provided by state socio-economic programmes in whose organization and implementation it has taken part. This also applies to the latest of these programmes—the plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1981-1985, adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet at its November session.

Over the next five years, it is proposed among other things, to increase the pay of office and industrial workers by 14.5 per cent, while retaining a stable price index for main goods and services.

Working conditions will be improved by the modernization of nearly 60 thousand plants while several million workers will be released from hard manual labour by the introduction on a wide scale of automatic manipulators and robots.

The state plan also provides for the construction over the next five years of 530 million square metres of housing, thereby improving housing conditions for some ten million families.

Besides taking part in the planning of capital investment for the construction of new housing and municipal services, and exercising control over the scheme and quality of the work, the trade unions also help industrial and office workers to set up their own housing co-operatives, to construct their own houses, and to reconstruct towns and villages.

By way of conclusion, I would like to point out that all this social measures planned for the next five years are quite feasible from an economic point of view, as they are backed up by the state budget and by the facilities at the disposal of enterprises, organizations, and trade unions.

SELF-PORTRAIT OF NINA LORDKIPANIDZE



"Self-portrait".

The world is beautiful, such is the artistic philosophy of artist Nina Lordkipanidze, confirmed in her paintings exhibited at the Moscow Scientists Club at 18 Kropotkinskaya Street.



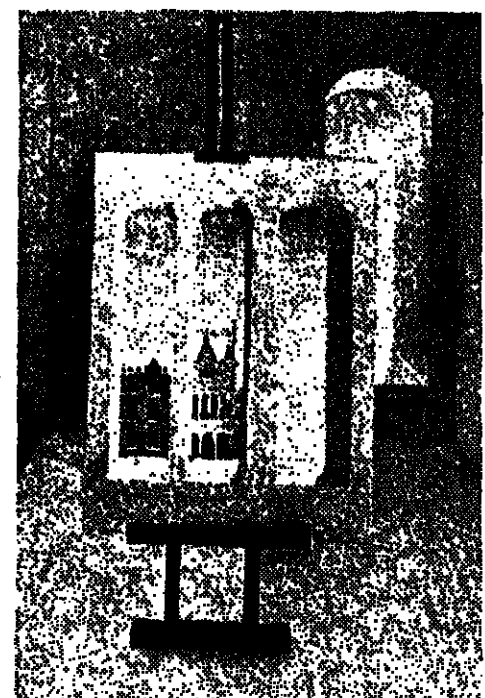
"Housewife".

ment at the Tbilisi Academy of Arts. She entered painting late in the 70s while she worked at the House of Soviet Culture and Science in Helsinki. She studied painting from the prominent Finnish artist Juhani Linnavirta.

The subjects chosen by the artist are deep and meaningful, as she explores the space on her canvas, developing the possibilities of form and colour, adding shape and substance to her works. These works display a sense of timelessness, as transparent architectural forms melt into new, sometimes unexpected scenes. One such work the artist titled "Eternity", constructed it as a row of repeating motifs.

Her paintings are based on the Georgian artistic tradition with its deliberate emphasis applied to decoration. However, her paintings do not express national motifs, but display her own perception of the world and the belief that joy is found in life. Northern motifs represent another quality in her art, with the dim northern daylight permeating almost every picture. She has a particular manner of execution, and tends to introduce architectural motifs and decorative graphic devices, combined with the play of colour and light.

There are few paintings on display. Nina's art requires concentration and meditation...



"Eternity".

Yaroslavl masterpieces

A 13th-17th century icons exhibition has opened in the old Russian town of Yaroslavl, in the former metropolitan chambers. It features over 80 monuments of art from the local museum. A large number of works are exhibited for the first time.

Most valuable exhibits are 16th century paintings from the town's oldest Spaso-Preobrazhensky Cathedral, classical specimens of the Yaroslavl school of

the mid-17th century. Also on display are icons related to the unique, painting of Sergius of Radonezh created in 1380 in memory of the victory of Russian warriors at the Kulikovo Field.

Alongside works by Yaroslavl masters there are icons by artists from other parts whose art had a great impact on the Yaroslavl school. The exhibition will further go to Moscow.

KARANDASH'S BIRTHDAY

Mikhail Rumyantsev-Karandash, the famous Soviet clown, has turned 80. He celebrated his birthday at the Leningrad circus, on the arena of which the clown's famous mask was born, a little less than 50 years ago.

The participants in the programme, "And Good Mood", congratulated him upon his jubilee. In this programme Karandash again displays his everlasting talent.

Karandash was one of the founding members of the Soviet school of clowning. Early in the thirties he appeared on the arena of the Leningrad circus acting the part of a childlike, naive and kind-hearted eccentric.

During the Great Patriotic War the art of Karandash ma-



FACTS AND EVENTS

Cinema. The 21st International film festival of neorealistic films has closed in Avellino, Italy. The Soviet film, "Once 20 Years After", produced by Yuri Yegorov was awarded the Grand Prix Golden Plateau. According to movie-goers and journalists, the acting of Natalya Gundarova, playing the leading female part, was splendid.

tured and the clown-joker turned into a clown-satirist. The soldiers were the first audiences of his best works of those years, including "How fascists went to the war and back". "The speech of propaganda minister Gorbunov" and "Winter and the map of the world". When in 1944, after the blockade was lifted and Leningrad circus resumed its performances, it was Karandash who cut the ribbon reopening the arena for future shows.

Mikhail Rumyantsev is not only a gifted performer and producer of burlesque, but he is also a remarkable teacher. Well-known Soviet clowns, Boris Vyatkin, Oleg Popov, and Yuri Nikulin owe to him their successes.

'BABEL'S EVENING'

A small stage has recently opened at Moscow's Theatre of Drama and Comedy on Taganka. It contains a small room allowing for 11 rows of seats in the stalls and has been equipped particularly for independent actors' work. Director Yel'm Kucher has already produced two plays. Firstly, "Complaints Book", based on stories by Chekhov, and, secondly, the recent premiere, "Babel's Evening", based on stories by Babel.

"Babel's Evening" includes five stories by the writer: "The Life of Konkin", "The Evening", "The History of My Pigeon House", "De Grasso" and "The Awakening". By these stories we tried to reproduce the portrait of the author himself, his particular bitter sharp humour, said Yel'm Kucher. There are a variety of elements in these plays and the audience will view a gallery of amiable, funny and touching people — the creations of Babel's stories.

Uzbek theatre in Kabul

The Uzbekistan's puppet theatre will hold guest performances in Afghanistan.

It has specially prepared three plays, including "Semurg", a legend-poem about the bird of happiness, which was already produced for young audiences in Bulgaria, Burma and India. The repertoire during this tour includes a modern Uzbek fairy-tale "The Girl-Rider", as well as a play, involving actors, puppets and audience, entitled "Buka", after the play by S. Suponin.

During this tour Soviet artists will help organize the first professional puppet theatre in Afghanistan.

MUSIC BY YOUNG

The contestant programme for young composers in Leningrad includes pieces ranging from instrumental miniatures to symphonies. During the contest, music will be played by the orchestra and soloists from the Dmitry Shostakovich Philharmonic Society and from musical theatres. The competition has been entered by forty newcomers. Composer Andrei Petrov, Chairman of the Leningrad Board of the Composers, said:

"Over the past few years, our organization has become much younger. Every fourth member comes from a generation of young hopefuls."

In their music, the young composers seek to immortalize the finest traits of modern heroes. Among long pieces, interest has been aroused by Igor Rogalyov's opera, "At the Origins of Your Fate", a triple bill after the "Cavalry Army" by I. Babel. The opera will be given its first night performance by the Maly Opera and Ballet.

Under the cupola of Pionir

The Soviet circus frequently visits the capital of Yugoslavia. Old-timers say that they do not remember such a success as during the current tour. The huge sports hall, Pionir, was booked out due to the popularity of the circus.

The paper "Vecernje Novosti" remarked upon the act of Sarvat Begbudi performing with his tamed elephants declaring

the number "fantastic". Silence fell throughout the hall when the acrobats Yuri and Valery Panteleyenko performed and the bears trained by Irina and Ivan Yarovol displayed their skills in the circus arena.

After Belgrade the company travelled to the other end of the country—their destination was Ljubljana, the capital of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia.

WHAT'S ON!

December 8-11

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 9 — Khachatryan, "Cayane" (performed by the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble). Bolshoi Theatre performance: 8 — Borodin, "Princ Igor" (opera); 11 — Verdi, "Aida" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). 8 — Molchanov, "Macbeth" (ballet); 9 — Händel, "Giulio Cesare" (opera); 10 — Glinka, "Ivan Susanin" (opera); 11 — Dargomyzhsky, "The Stone Guest" (opera). Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 9 — Sidelnikov, "Stepan Razin" (ballet); 10 — Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet); 11 — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera). Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 8 — Grobovsky, "Quadrille"; 10 — Karayev, "The Merry Widow"; 11 — Lehar, "The Merry Widow".

FILMS

A Responsive Move (Mosfilm Studios, USSR).

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Moskvinskaya Embankment, at the Rossiya Hotel). 8, 9, 10, 11 — "My Cold Moscow", a variety performance, marking the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory over the fascists outside Moscow.

SPORTS

Variety Theatre (20/2 Bersenevskaya Embankment). 8 — "Moscow is Behind Us", a theatrical performance. 9, 10, 11 — "A

DECISION OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMISSION

The 13th meeting of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Romanian commission on economic, scientific and technological cooperation just ended in Moscow discussed more economic contacts in line with the agreements signed by Soviet and Romanian leaders, Leonid Brezhnev and Nicolae Ceausescu, in the Crimea, this past July.

The commission stressed the importance of the Soviet-Romanian economic agreements on progress in the coordination of the 1981-1985 state plans and trade, as well as on the main guidelines for developing specialization and cooperation of production in some industries in both countries in the period up to 1990.

To further widen the specialization and cooperation of production the commission decided to look into the prospect of jointly manufacturing some types of machines and equipment needed by both countries. The delegates also set up new bilateral groups on economic, scientific and technological cooperation in certain industries.

HASSELBLAD IN THIS COUNTRY

Throughout November and December symposiums are particularly numerous in Moscow. A recent gathering of this kind was organized by the firm of Hasselblad, the well-known producers of photographic equipment, in the Swedish Embassy. This is the second symposium Hasselblad has held in Moscow. Photographers and representatives from Moscow publishers

and papers were shown the latest cameras put out by the firm, with special reference to photography in industry and medicine. Gustav Lagergren, the company's export manager, commented as follows: "Hasselblad exports to the Soviet Union amounted to 1.5 million kronen last year. We are happy that our cameras are being used more and more in your country."



The construction of Vietnam's biggest cement producing factory at Binh Son is nearing completion. The International Soviet-Vietnamese teams have pledged that the opening of the factory should coincide with the 5th Congress of Vietnam's Communist Party.

In the photo: a Soviet engineer and his Vietnamese colleagues on site. Photo VNA-TASS

FINNISH PAPER ON IMPORTANCE OF ECONOMIC TIES

The Finnish newspaper, "Kansan Aami", has published an article concerning the importance of trade and economic cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Over the past two years the volume of Soviet-Finnish trade has grown rapidly. The paper writes that as a result of this the Soviet Union's share in Finland's foreign trade will reach 23 per cent and the USSR will strengthen its major trading position with Finland. Increasing Finnish exports to the USSR, the paper reports, provides jobs for over 150,000 Finnish workers and employees contributing immensely to the development of Finnish industry.

Intourist news

TOURISM GROWTH



At the invitation of the State Foreign Tourism Administration for the USSR Council of Ministers (Intourist), this country was visited by Robert Lonati, General Secretary of the World Tourism Organization (WTO).

He attended the conference of official representatives for the tourist firms and transport companies cooperating with Intourist. Robert Lonati also met S. Nikitin, Head of Intourist, and V. Bogatkov, Secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, to discuss the growth in tourism and Soviet participation in the WTO activities.

Mr. R. Lonati said that despite the economic crisis inhibiting tourism in many countries, annually international travel is steadily increasing. Statistics estimates that a total of 200 million people travelled to other countries last year. On a preliminary assessment, WTO secretariat estimates that by 1990, this number will have increased to 400 million.

He also noted the major contribution that the Soviet Union gives to international cooperation within tourism and stressed the consistent attention the Soviet government has been giving to the development of both external and internal travel.

FOR HIGH EFFICIENCY OF OPEN-PIT MINING—

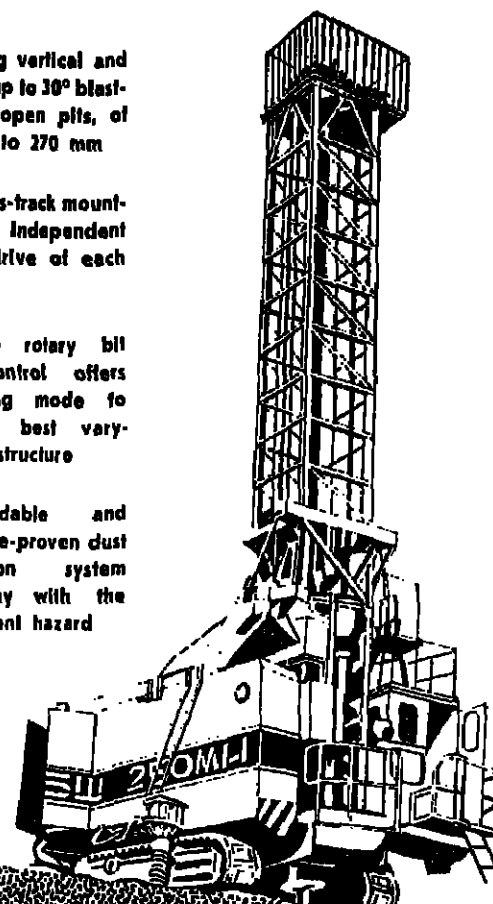
THE SELF-PROPELLED ROTARY-BIT DRILL RIG, Model SBSH-250MN

● drilling vertical and inclined up to 30° blast-holes in open pits, of diameter to 270 mm

● endless-track mounted, with independent electric drive of each track

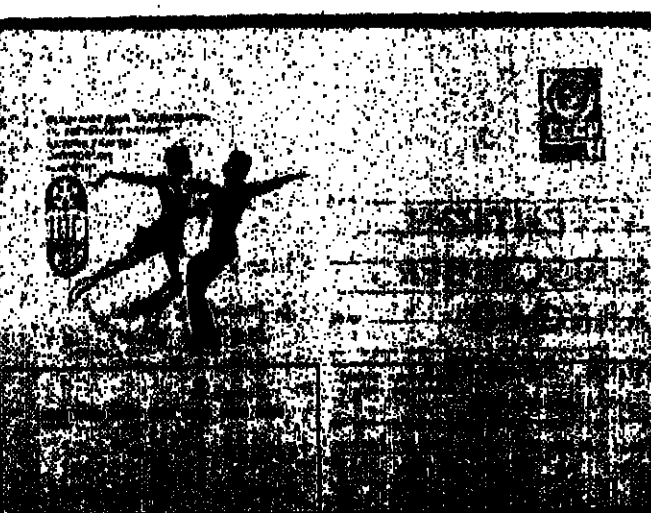
● infinite rotary bit r.p.m. control offers the drilling mode to suit the best varying rock structure

● dependable and experience-proven dust suppression system does away with the environment hazard



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Philately



The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a stamp to mark the International Stamp-Exhibition Competition for the "Molodok" Festival. The envelope carries the competition emblem — a pair of ice skaters and a souvenir inscription.